UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

* Case No. 16-CV-7107(DLI) GUSTAVO SANTOS,

Brooklyn, New York August 21 000 Plaintiff,

E T & K FOODS INC., et al.,

Defendants.

* * * * * * * * * *

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR STATUS CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE VERA M. SCANLON UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

V.

For the Plaintiff: VINCENT E. BAUER, ESQ.

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Bauer

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             (Proceedings commenced at 10:34 a.m.)
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                  THE COURT: All right. Santos v. E T & K Foods,
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        Inc., 16-CV-7107.
                  So let's start with plaintiff counsel.
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                  MR. BAUER: Vincent Bauer on behalf of Mr. Aronauer.
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                  MR. ARONAUER: Jacob Aronauer. Good morning, Your
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       Honor.
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                  THE COURT: Good morning. And for defendants?
                  MR. KIRBY: Good morning, Your Honor. Sean Kirby on
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       behalf of all defendants.
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                  THE COURT: All right. So this is the follow up to
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       the hearing we had with the various questions about the
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       settlement in this case. So we had the hearing on the 28th.
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       The transcript -- have you all seen it?
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                  MR. BAUER: Yes, Your Honor.
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                 MR. KIRBY: Yes, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So it's on the docket at 60.
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                  So take a look at this. I'm not sure who goes first
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        in this, on the one hand. The plaintiff, you wanted -- I'm
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       not sure. I'm not sure who. Let's just start with plaintiff.
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       Might as well.
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                  MR. BAUER: Okay. Very well, Your Honor.
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       understand that the issue of sanctions was --
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                  THE COURT: So, it's --
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                 MR. BAUER: -- taken out of the purview now?
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                  THE COURT: Yes.
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                  MR. BAUER: Very good. Would it be all right if I
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        sat, because it's hard for me to stand, look at you, and refer
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        to my notes.
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                  THE COURT: Yeah, yeah, that's fine.
                  MR. BAUER: Okay.
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                  THE COURT: Unless you'd prefer the podium. But
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        that's fine. Just pull a microphone closer.
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                  MR. ARONAUER: Great.
                  THE COURT: Thanks.
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                  MR. BAUER: Okay. So, Your Honor, we submit that
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        there are three issues to be addressed today.
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                  The first of which is the question of whether the
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        parties reached a settlement. It seems plain from the
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        testimony that an agreement was reached, whereby an exchange
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        for $45,000, plaintiff would sign a document instructing his
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        attorney, Mr. Aronauer, to withdraw the action. So we
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        believe, you know, there was an agreement.
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                  The second issue is whether the settlement was fair
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        to the plaintiff. Respectfully, we don't take a position with
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        respect to that issue since we weren't involved in the
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        settlement.
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                  The third issue is whether the -- the settlement
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        agreement between plaintiffs and defendants was a global
        agreement settling both plaintiff's claims and a claim for
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attorney's fees.

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As the Court is aware, the evidence regarding that question is as follows. Mr. Kaller testified that in August 2017, he ran into Plaintiff Santos, who wanted to speak with him. He then went with Plaintiff Santos to a Chinese bakery, where Santos told him he wanted to settle the case but had to speak with his lawyer. Kaller further testified that he was again contacted by Mr. Santos, who asked him to come to Santos's home.

During that meeting, Santos told Kaller that he had spoken with his lawyer, who said that he needed \$16,000 in attorney's fees in connection with the settlement.

According to Kaller, Santos specified that he personally needed \$29,000 in settlement and that he needed another \$16,000 for his lawyer.

Kaller claims to have paid Santos that amount on the spot. Kaller further testified that Santos thereafter contacted him and told him that he had gone to see Mr. Aronauer, who was unavailable, but that someone from Mr. Aronauer's office told him that he did not have to pay money to Mr. Aronauer.

Thereafter, while at the same meeting with Mr.

Santos, Santos received a phone call from Mr. Aronauer.

Again, this is according to Mr. Kaller who, according to Mr.

Santos, told Mr. Santos that he didn't want any money, but

that Mr. Santos needed to come see Mr. Aronauer.

Kaller then testified that upon hearing that Mr. Aronauer did not wish to be paid money in connection with the settlement, Kaller asked Santos for the \$16,000 -- excuse me, \$16,000 back.

According to Mr. Kaller, Mr. Santos did not respond at all to that request and Mr. Kaller did not pursue the issue further.

We submit, Your Honor, that the record is devoid of any evidence that a global settlement was reached by the parties.

First, the documentary evidence produced by defendants does not demonstrate that a global settlement was agreed to. Neither a release of claims, nor settlement agreement was signed by the parties to the settlement.

Instead, it was testified that defendants would pay plaintiff \$45,000 in exchange for plaintiff signing a letter instructing Mr. Aronauer to withdraw the suit. And a similar letter to Mr. Kaller to the effect that plaintiff wished to withdraw his claims.

These documents though, did not support the position of defendants that a global settlement was reached by the parties. The letters directed to plaintiff's counsel do not state that Santos was releasing all potential claims against Kaller, nor did they mention attorney's fees at all.

Defendant Kaller's hearing testimony, if it were to be believed, might support the notion that the parties effected a global settlement of Santos's claims, as well as a claim for attorney's fees. The testimony, however, is simply not credible.

First, Mr. Kaller's testimony about how he ran across plaintiff is suspect. In that regard, he testified that Santos lives right near Met Foods.

Yet he wants you to believe that Mr. Santos did not reach to him until he saw him on the street, you know, driving by, at which point Santos indicated that he wanted to talk. It makes no sense that Mr. Santos, if he wanted to revive the settlement that had previously taken place, would wait until he ran across Mr. Kaller in order to do that.

Next, Kaller testified when he spoke to Santos in the Chinese bakery, Santos apologized for giving the money back and said that he wanted to settle the case and move to Mexico, but he had to speak to his lawyer first. That's it. That's what Mr. Kaller testified was discussed at the Chinese baker. Nothing about a settlement amount greater than \$20,940, the amount that was previously given to Mr. Santos and then given back.

And yet, when Kaller meets Santos the next day, he brings \$50,000 in cash. Not 21,000.

Now why would someone who thought he had a deal at

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20,000 and change, expected a person who apologized for backing out of that deal and indicating that he wanted to settle, would ask for more than twice the original agreed upon amount? It makes no sense.

Next, Kaller testified that when he again met Santos at Santos's home, Santos told him that his lawyer wanted 16,000 in settlement, but was fine with Santos settling the case directly with defendants without Mr. Aronauer's involvement.

The testimony suggests that Mr. Aronauer, upon hearing from his client that Mr. Kaller had once again attempted to settle this action without the benefit of his counsel's involvement said effectively, gee, okay, good luck with that; just give me \$16,000. It's preposterous. We all know that Mr. Santos never said that to Mr. Kaller.

A simple review of the docket in this case would reveal that such a response from Mr. Aronauer would be entirely unlikely, given his furious efforts to prevent the parties from settling without counsel's involvement prior to this supposed discussion.

Additionally, Mr. Kaller testified that Mr. Santos had said that Mr. Aronauer was so upset about the prospect of Mr. Santos settling the case around him, Santos was worried that Mr. Aronauer might take action against his family.

That sort of threat would be entirely inconsistent

with a subsequent decision by Mr. Aronauer to allow Santos to settle the case by itself. Thus, it seems clear that Mr. Kaller has made up that portion of his testimony.

Similarly, Kaller testified that thereafter, Santos told him that he was first told by Mr. Aronauer's staff, and then by Mr. Aronauer himself, that Mr. Aronauer had essentially changed his mind and no longer wanted \$16,000 or any amount in attorney's fees.

The idea that Mr. -- that Mr. Aronauer, or really any plaintiff's side attorney, particularly after indicating that he needed \$16,000 in attorney's fees in connection with the settlement would say, well gee, never mind, makes no sense at all. It's preposterous.

Moreover, Kaller's suggestion that after agreeing to pay Santos \$29,000, and Mr. Aronauer \$16,000, and was told that Mr. Aronauer didn't want his money, made no meaningful effort to get the \$16,000 back, is -- that's not a reasonable suggestion.

He testified in that regard that he asked Santos whether he should give him the \$16,000 back, since he had just indicated that Mr. Aronauer was waiving his fees.

He said that Mr. Santos did not respond and the two never spoke again, and he's never seen him since. It makes no sense under those circumstances that Mr. Kaller, who pretty plainly was negotiating with Mr. Santos in an effort to get a

better deal than he thought he could get, you know, operating through the attorneys, would have aggressively sought to get that \$16,000 back, if he had an agreement with Mr. Santos that he was going to give him \$29,000, and he was going to give counsel an additional 16. He wouldn't just say, well fine, take the 45 and go on. It makes no sense whatsoever.

Mr. Aronauer testified credibly that at no point in August, 2017 did he speak with Santos about an amount of attorney's fees that he needed, nor did Santos arrive at his office to provide attorney's fees to Mr. Aronauer. So, you know, that is credibly rebutted.

We further know the story contrived by defendants is not realistic because the prior two instances of an attempted payoff by Kaller. As Defendant Kaller testified during the first hearing with respect to these issues, when he tried to directly pay Mr. Santos \$10,000, there was no discussion of attorney's fees.

Also in connection with the testimony at this hearing with respect to the payment of \$20,000 -- \$20,940 if you excuse me, in cash, there was no discussion of attorney's fees at that point. And yet --

THE COURT: But that's where I get confused in this, because if I remember from the original discussion, there was supposedly a demand from I think was it via the brother-in-law for the lower number, the 20,000. They resolved it. Then

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there's the money paid back.
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                 So this dollar amount is significantly higher.
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       actually reflects some, you know, meaningful number more for
       counsel.
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So why is it suspect because of the previous interactions?

MR. BAUER: Well, if it were just a matter of including attorney's fees, because Mr. Kaller, you know, saw the light and decided that he had an ethical obligation to make sure that Mr. Aronauer got his fees, he would get -- he would pay then 31,000 and some change, because you would have to put attorney's fees on top of that.

THE COURT: Well, I would -- all right. Well, I was --

MR. BAUER: The fact that it went from --

THE COURT: All right. Why don't you finish and then -- because I don't --

MR. BAUER: Yeah. It went from \$20,000 and change to \$45,000. That's not --

THE COURT: Yeah, but there's been a --

MR. BAUER: -- just for attorney's fees.

THE COURT: There was a lot of discussion in this case about, you know, with all due respect to defendant's counsel, how his client, the client was frustrated that he had to keep paying everybody here. So for him, he doesn't care.

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        I would, you know, not him in particular, but a defendant
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        doesn't really care who gets the money. He just wants the
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        case over with.
                  MR. BAUER: No, that's the --
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                  THE COURT: That's the certain point.
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                  MR. BAUER: -- point, Your Honor. He didn't care
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        who, you know, got the money.
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                  THE COURT: Right.
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                  MR. BAUER: He wasn't trying to ensure that Mr.
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        Aronauer got the money. He was never given representations
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        from Mr. Santos.
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                  THE COURT: Yeah.
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                  MR. BAUER: With respect to it. They cut a deal --
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                  THE COURT: So wait. Just so I under -- are you
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        saying that these statements were never -- your thought is,
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        these statements are never made by Mr. -- where are you at
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        with this?
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                  MR. BAUER: Yes.
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                  THE COURT: You think the 45 -- you think the
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        $45,000 was paid, or wasn't paid?
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                  MR. BAUER: Well, we're going to have to accept
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        that, because --
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MR. BAUER: -- Mr. Santos, we understand, is --
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                  THE COURT: So then you think --
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                  MR. BAUER: -- in Mexico.
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                  THE COURT: You think that that was just for Santos?
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                  MR. BAUER: Yes, absolutely. We think --
                  THE COURT: And so this point that Mr. Kaller said,
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       that he confirmed it was his understanding that Mr. Santos was
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       going to give $16,000 to his lawyer, you think that's -- that
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       was never --
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                 MR. BAUER: We think he made that up.
                  THE COURT: -- said by Santos.
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                  MR. BAUER: Exactly. Or, in the alternative --
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                  THE COURT: And why would he pay Santos $45,000 for
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        something that is continuing theoretically? I mean, we don't
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       know if it's actually going to continue, but --
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                  MR. BAUER: What? Continuing because there was some
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        issue of attorney's fees?
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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                 MR. BAUER: He never contemplated that. He thought
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       if he could --
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                  THE COURT: Even though we had -- I mean, we've
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       talked about this a lot about --
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                  MR. BAUER: Of course. Of course. And the history,
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       you know, the record with respect to these issues --
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                  THE COURT: Right.
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                  MR. BAUER: -- the prior go-around suggests that if
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       Mr. Kaller was really concerned about Mr. Aronauer and what he
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might do on the heels of this little sort of private settlement without lawyers being involved, he would have done what any other client would do, which is say to his lawyer, make sure you get this guy covered off because I don't want to hear from him again.
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THE COURT: All right. So different question then is, what does it matter whether or not whatever it is that Mr. Kaller thought? He paid \$45,000, which is, given the strength of this case as it seemed to be shaping up, a decent amount of money.

MR. BAUER: Okay.

THE COURT: And you get this Defendant's Exhibit 1, Defendant's Exhibit 2.

MR. BAUER: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: The two letters.

MR. BAUER: Right.

THE COURT: So, it's done. He paid \$45,000.

MR. BAUER: So --

THE COURT: And the bottom line for this is, just because -- the question is, is it Mr. Kaller's problem that his client didn't pay the money to Mr. Aronauer?

MR. BAUER: It is, because there was no global settlement. There's no settlement of claims. There's no release whatsoever. There's no settlement of claims. There's an agreement to withdraw the case, which is different.

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So there's nothing in writing that says and we're waiving attorney's fees.

THE COURT: But you don't really get -- I mean, I know we do it through the dance of the release with FLSA labor law cases. What you really get is this notion that the back wages have been paid, and/or under *Cheeks*, you know, it's a reasonable compromise, if there is a compromise at all, of the claims given the trial risk, given the facts of the case.

So, you know, that there's not a release, there's been a satisfaction of the -- I mean, you know, theoretically here. There's a satisfaction of the claims.

And it really is not Mr. Kaller's problem that, you know, Santos didn't carry through on what he, you know, arguably should have done, which is pay his lawyer. So you're saying, so there's no release. So there's the factual question about what was intended, what was the meeting of the minds.

MR. BAUER: Right. Was there a global settlement. And the answer is, there wasn't.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. BAUER: There's nothing in writing that suggests that there was, plainly.

THE COURT: Except there's \$45,000 that changed hands on a case that wasn't that strong. I mean, we've gone through this, you know, so --

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                  MR. BAUER: Well, first of all, we've got to take
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        Mr. Kaller's word that it was $45,000. We're sort of
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        conceding that for the purpose of discussion.
                  THE COURT: All right. But that was my first
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        question to you, so you can --
                  MR. BAUER: Well, we -- the unrebutted record is
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        that there was $45,000 paid.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
                  MR. BAUER: We obviously don't know whether that's
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        the case.
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                  THE COURT: Right.
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                  MR. BAUER: It does seem sort of odd that that -- it
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        would end up with that number, but Kaller testified. He said,
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        well, you know, I spent all this money in connection with the
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        hearing and I knew this was going to continue to be
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        expensive --
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                  THE COURT: Right.
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                  MR. BAUER: -- and so I increased the amount of
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        money that I was paying.
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                  THE COURT: Right. But evidentiarily, do you think
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        that Mr. Kaller's testimony is enough to carry the day? I
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        mean, it's definitely unrebutted because we don't -- we never
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        -- you know, we don't have Mr. Santos here, and nobody else
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        here as --
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                  MR. BAUER: If it were credible.
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                  THE COURT: You know.
                  MR. BAUER: I would think there would be some
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        argument that --
                  THE COURT: So, if I were, if I were --
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                  MR. BAUER: -- it supports the notion of a global
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        settlement. The --
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                  THE COURT: So if he's -- if it's credible, which --
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                  MR. BAUER: If the testimony is credible, yeah.
                  THE COURT: -- I understand you're suggesting it's
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        not.
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                  MR. BAUER: Right.
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                  THE COURT: But that --
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                  MR. BAUER: So the --
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                  THE COURT: -- that Mr. Kaller is in a position to
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        provide -- let me say it differently. His testimony about one
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        side of an agreement would be enough to carry the day on the
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        point about whether there was a $45,000 settlement if he were
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        -- if I were to find him credible.
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                  MR. BAUER: Well, I would put it this way, Your
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        Honor. Under New York Judiciary Law 475 and case authority,
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        the burden is on -- you know, well, let me say it in a
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        different way. If there were a settlement that did not
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        include attorney's fees, a private, you know, settlement
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        involving the parties but not involving the attorney, that
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        didn't include attorney's fees, then there's still an action
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for attorney's fees. You know, there has to be a global settlement agreed to in order to preclude that. So, there's nothing in writing that suggests that there was. And his testimony, if he's to be believed, seems to support the notion that there is. But his testimony isn't credible. As a result — as a result, there is no testimony, there's no evidence whatsoever, no credible evidence that suggests that there was a global settlement.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAUER: And that's why Mr. Aronauer has a right to his fees.
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THE COURT: Okay. So who -- I mean, we're sort of skipping ahead now. Who would Mr. Aronauer be making the application. On whose behalf? Whose right is it to the fees?

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BAUER: At this point he's got a right of his own, is my --

THE COURT: And you're saying that that --

MR. BAUER: -- understanding of the judiciary law.

THE COURT: You're saying for the labor law claims, not the FLSA?

MR. BAUER: Yeah, and Mr. Aronauer also directs me to a case, and I don't think he's got a copy of it, forgive us, it's Feniwich v. Metropolitan, 173 N.Y. 663. It stands for the proposition that a plaintiff's attorney can seek fees in his own right under circumstances such as these.

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                  THE COURT: Meaning what? Where someone --
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                  MR. BAUER: Where a --
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                  THE COURT: -- undermined it?
                  MR. BAUER: Where a party settled and got money, but
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        there was no complete release. There was no global
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        settlement, and there was no specific settlement with regard
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        to attorney's fees.
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                  THE COURT: Do you think there's a federal parallel,
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        like to that FLSA operates?
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                  MR. BAUER: Yeah, I don't think it's unique to the
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        FLSA. I think it's, it's you know, it --
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                  THE COURT: Well, most federal statutes understand -
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        - you get fee shifting statutes, understanding is that it's
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        the plaintiff's --
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                  MR. BAUER: Oh, I see what you're saying.
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                  THE COURT: The plaintiff, not the plaintiff's
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        lawyer's right. So, you know, sometimes there's sanctions,
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        sometimes there's, you know, circumstances that allow for the
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        plaintiff's lawyer to bring the claim. And it's the, you
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        know, it goes into tax issues and the like. You know, whose
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        right is it to get the money?
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                  And it goes to, you know, how one would interpret
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        agreements when there's, you know, a fee shifting provision
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        versus a one-third -- you know, but so the, the right is with
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        the plaintiff, not the plaintiff's lawyer. And so --
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                 MR. BAUER: That's not my understanding, Your Honor.
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        And forgive me, we don't have the case started for you here.
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       We'd love to be able to supplement it with a brief letter. We
        can get it to you by the end of the week. Just with the few
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       cases.
                  THE COURT: Okay. What's the cite? 173?
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                 MR. BAUER: 173 N.Y. 663, Feniwich, F-E-N-I-W-I-C-H.
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                  THE COURT: Is that New York? New York Second? New
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        York --
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                 MR. BAUER: It just -- New York.
             (Counsel confers with client.)
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                 MR. BAUER: We believe it's 173 N.Y. 663.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. So you think we have --
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        all right. The different permutations. Do you think the
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       money changed hands? I mean, you're saying Mr. Kaller isn't
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        credible, but we do have this, this Santos, whatever they are,
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       you know, sworn letters. So --
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                 MR. BAUER: Yeah. I mean, it seems fairly apparent
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       that money changed hands in connection with Mr. Santos in
        signing these documents. We don't allege that he was, you
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        know, buried in the desert somewhere and that these documents
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       were manufactured.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So $45,000 changed hands and the
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        question is, what's the scope of the agreement?
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                 MR. BAUER: We don't know the amount, but yes, we
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think that the operative question is whether this was a global settlement because if not, and we can get you the little bit of authority, we thought it was sort of a general settled proposition that in this instance we have a private settlement, the attorney has a right to fees. So we can get you that authority.

But, you know, with that understanding then the question becomes whether it was a global settlement. There's no documentation to support it. Mr. Kaller's testimony would tend to support it if it were to be believed. But we think it's just laughable.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. So you think then, what, Mr. Aronauer should be able to make a fee application?

MR. BAUER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What's your view on whether the 45,000 is fair and reasonable?

MR. BAUER: Well, Your Honor in part because we're not sure that --

THE COURT: I mean, you said you didn't.

MR. BAUER: -- that was the amount that was actually paid. We have to sort of take it on faith. And in part because we weren't involved in the settlement we'd like to respectfully sort of bow out of that issue and take no position.

THE COURT: Uh-huh. And then, is it your position

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       that Mr. Aronauer -- what's the relationship between him,
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        sorry, I know you're sitting right there, but you know,
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       between Mr. Aronauer and Mr. Santos at this point? Is it a
       continuing?
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                 MR. BAUER: What's the relationship?
                  THE COURT: Is there some sort of continuing
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        attorney/client relationship? Is it over? Was it abandoned
       with this letter?
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                 MR. BAUER: I --
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                  THE COURT: The sworn letter.
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                 MR. BAUER: -- think, Your Honor, that the --
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        effectively the representation sort of ends at that point
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       because -- and then there's no conflict to pursuing fees
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       because Mr. Santos is, from his perspective, the case is done
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       and he's out of the country.
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                 THE COURT: Yeah. Is that what you think, he's out
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       of the country? Do I have any account from --
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                 MR. BAUER: We believe that. He's told Mr. Aronauer
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       more than once that that was his intention.
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                  THE COURT: Right. But we don't know one way or
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        another?
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                 MR. BAUER: Oh, we don't, obviously.
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                 THE COURT: Nobody's seen him?
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                 MR. BAUER: As we said, he could be in the desert.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So are there
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other things in the record you think we should pay attention to?

MR. BAUER: I don't believe so, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. To the flip side.

MR. KIRBY: All right.

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THE COURT: Was there an agreement? I mean --

MR. KIRBY: Yes. As plaintiff's counsel conceded, there's unrebutted testimony, sworn testimony under oath from Mr. Kaller and Mr. Zefarino.

People are forgetting about him, but Francisco
Zefarino corroborated everything Mr. Kaller said, that there
is a settlement agreement for \$45,000. \$29,000 of it was earmarked for plaintiff's attorney's fees. I'm sorry, \$29,000 is
earmarked for the settlement. The remaining 16 is earmarked
for plaintiff's attorney's fees.

That is all the evidence we have about the settlement, other than the fact that these letters were sent to plaintiff's counsel asking him to dismiss the case.

I know plaintiff's counsel would like to believe that Mr. Kaller is not credible. However, he is a very credible witness. The Court -- he's been testifying in front of the court twice already.

The first time, the Court found him to be credible. The second time, he did not say anything that would -- that could be corroborated.

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I mean, if he did that on cross-examination, he testified that him and Francisco ran into plaintiff on the street, which he lives a block away from the store, so that's completely reasonable.

They discussed entering into settlement. Plaintiff's counsel said, well, first I need to go talk to my attorney.

The next day, they got together and plaintiff said, I need at least \$16,000 for my attorney, and 29 for myself, which is how you get the \$45,000 number, a number which is more than double the previous settlement amount from just a month before.

So it make sense that there is a portion of that settlement that's being earmarked for attorney's fees. Why would Mr. Kaller more than double the settlement amount when plaintiff was more than willing to take \$20,000 the month before?

Now, plaintiff's counsel raised an issue with the fact that at least plaintiff represented to Mr. Kaller that Mr. Aronauer was no longer seeking fees and just wanted him to come to the office.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. KIRBY: Okay? Mr. Kaller, he did say, you know, in passing, hey, if you're not going to pay your attorney, give me that \$16,000 back. That was the extent of the

discussion.

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If you recall, the next part of the testimony is they went out for dinner and Mr. -- Mr. Kaller never saw plaintiff ever again. So they never had the opportunity to raise the issue of whether or not attorney's fees were paid because plaintiff disappeared.

So given the unrebutted testimony by Mr. Kaller, the testimony that was corroborated by Mr. Zefarino as to the amount and the scope of the settlement, it's defendant's position that this was a global settlement.

It was clearly a global settlement saying that to pay plaintiff for his FLSA and New York Labor Law claims, and to compensate plaintiff's counsel for his attorney's fees.

And now with respect to the amount of the attorney's fees the \$16,000 number didn't just come out of thin air, right? The objection -- plaintiff's bills up until the August 2017 when settlement is reached.

THE COURT: Which is which?

MR. KIRBY: Which is Plaintiff's Exhibit 1.

THE COURT: Sorry?

MR. KIRBY: Plaintiff's Exhibit 1.

THE COURT: Okay. Hold on. Do I have it here?

Which is it? Oh, yeah. Okay. All right.

MR. KIRBY: So if you actually deduct all fees that are incurred after August 3rd, 2017, because that was the date

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of the settlement, plaintiff's fees equal $16,589. $16,000.

So this number didn't just come up out of thin air by plaintiff.

I know Mr. Aronauer has denied ever saying that $16,000 is owed to him, but that was the number that was relayed to plaintiff, that is the number plaintiff relayed to my client, and that is the amount that was paid to plaintiff
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THE COURT: Well, how do you go from 20 to 29 for the client? Right? Or whatever the 20 was supposed to be for, but that was the number, I think it was the brother-in-law, right, who --

MR. KIRBY: Yeah, so the --

to give to his attorney.

THE COURT: Maybe I'm getting the -- yeah. Yeah.

MR. KIRBY: -- 29, that -- and I don't think Mr. Kaller has testified as to how they got to that number, but obviously plaintiff returned the \$20,000 before. So you know, that was not enough for him to resolve the case, and maybe the extra \$9,000 was. I'm speculating here. Mr. Kaller did not testify as to how the 29 was reached.

THE COURT: Well, the suggestion was made by plaintiff's counsel that some of these numbers are just unreasonable, which makes it not credible. So, I mean --

MR. KIRBY: Unreasonable as --

THE COURT: -- 29 -- how do you go from 20 to 29, to

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add the 16? So yes, there's no basis in the record to explain how you go from 20 to 29. Right?
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MR. KIRBY: Well, it was obviously an ongoing settlement discussion. So it makes more sense for a settlement amount to jump \$9,000. And rather than \$25,000, if you're not including attorney's fees. So I know Mr. Kaller has not testified as to how the 29,000 number was reached at.

But I think that's within the range of what they were discussing, the initial settlement talks in this case between Mr. Kaller and plaintiff for around the 10,000 range. Went up to 20, ultimately --

THE COURT: Well, that was your client's offer. Then there was the family response and then that money was returned, and then --

MR. KIRBY: Correct. So it --

THE COURT: -- apparently this picks up again.

MR. KIRBY: -- it kept going up in \$10,000 increments, you know? So I think the \$29,000 is well within the realm of reasonableness, particularly since both Mr. Kaller and Mr. Zefarino testified that was the agreement that was reached. Twenty-nine for attorney's fees -- sorry, 29 for the claims and 16 for attorney's fees.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. KIRBY: So it is our position that this is a global settlement. There are no -- an attorney's application

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        does not need to be made. Plaintiffs, if he's going to --
                  THE COURT: What about -- I'm sorry.
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                  MR. KIRBY: Sorry. If he's going to seek attorney's
        fees, he can seek it from his client. It's already been paid
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        to him.
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                  THE COURT: Well, that's obviously one answer here,
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        but plaintiff's response would be, or is that there's no paper
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        releasing the claims and because this would be -- presumably
        there were FLSA and New York Labor Law claims on the table,
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        the New York Labor Law, at least, possibly the federal law as
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        well, would either assume that it was not a global settlement
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        or that plaintiff's counsel's claim is still, you know, in
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        quotes, "alive" against the defendant. Not I mean --
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                  MR. KIRBY: Yes, I'm aware of the --
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                  THE COURT: Put aside the --
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                  MR. KIRBY: -- the case law that they're referring
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        to. But, you know, my general understanding is if it's a
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MR. KIRBY: -- the case law that they're referring to. But, you know, my general understanding is if it's a global settlement that's inclusive of attorney's fees, then there is no remaining claim against the defendant. It's defendant has, you know, made his payment obligations.

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THE COURT: Well, assume for the moment, just for the argument, that they find that this question, whether it was global, just can't be resolved. So it seems to be an agreement that money and you're both willing, it seems \$45,000 changed hands between the principals here.

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But if it's not a global settlement, or there's not enough evidence to show it's a global settlement, then where does that leave your client with regard to the possibility of plaintiff's lawyer having a direct claim against the defendant?

MR. KIRBY: Again, I'm not familiar with the case law that they're referring to. But I don't believe how that could be equitable if my client has paid an amount of money to plaintiff, earmarking a portion of that for attorney's fees, how my client could be on the hook for additional attorney's fees beyond that.

THE COURT: Because he didn't make sure that -- you know, I mean, he could have written two checks. He could have walked in with, you know, 15, \$16,000, you know, delivered it however he wanted to deliver it to plaintiff's counsel. So the risk -- I mean, that one argument is the risk falls with him. So, that's just the argument.

The 475, does that just take -- looking while you're talking. Doesn't a lot of this come up in the context of a lien and whether somebody undermines a lien?

MR. BAUER: I don't --

THE COURT: It's about charging liens, retaining liens, et cetera.

MR. BAUER: I don't think it's exclusive to that, Your Honor.

MR. KIRBY: And my understanding of the lien law, that's where you really focus on the -- whether or not it's a global settlement.

THE COURT: All right. So we're not, in terms of the law, neither of you seems to be complete sure about which way this would go under state law, under federal law. All right. What about this question -- I have a couple of questions.

First, is it a fair and reasonable settlement? I mean, there have been several conferences about this.

MR. KIRBY: Yes.

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back and forth was plaintiff claimed he had a lot of unpaid hours, and defendants would be that plaintiff was not a particularly good employee because he had a lot of issues and he no way/no how, did the kind of work that he says he did. And nobody's paperwork is great. There's a lot of paperwork. Some indicia that's it real, some, you know, there's the suggestion that it's not. You know, the forms — this is really looking at Defendant's Exhibit 5.

MR. KIRBY: Right.

THE COURT: The forms change over time, but the handwriting is similar. You know, whatever. You can go back and forth on this point, so that just goes to this, you know, how strong is the claim?

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                  MR. KIRBY:
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                  THE COURT: Because they don't suggest --
                  MR. KIRBY: I'm sorry, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: There is the plaintiff -- it would have
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        been plaintiff's testimony in light of defendant's records,
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        and it would have been a back and forth, and then you know,
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        this area of the law is a little up in the air.
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                  You'd have to go back and look at the timing, but
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        you know, he might get the five or $10,000 because you don't
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        have the right paperwork for the wage statements, et cetera,
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        under the labor law.
                              So.
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                  MR. KIRBY: Yeah, so we think the $29,000 that was
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        earmarked for the settlement of his wage claims is more than
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        reasonable and fair under Cheeks. So, you know, first of all,
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        our initial position is that plaintiff owed zero, you know,
        our records --
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                  THE COURT: No, that's --
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                  MR. KIRBY:
                             Yeah.
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                  THE COURT: I mean, that's my point.
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                  MR. KIRBY:
                             So our records reflect that --
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                  THE COURT:
                              This is --
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                  MR. KIRBY:
                              -- he worked --
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                  THE COURT: -- a lot of money.
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                  MR. KIRBY: -- and was paid everything he was owed.
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                  THE COURT: Right. And so, a lot of -- you know, so
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obviously plaintiff was trying to make out a stronger claim that he hadn't been paid, that he was a good worker, and I think, you know, whatever the quality of what he actually did, that he showed up on time, he didn't miss days of work, et cetera, and obviously at different points defendants were saying otherwise.

MR. KIRBY: Yeah, and we run a -- ran a few damages analysis based on our records and plaintiff's testimony for the DOL. You know, plaintiff testified at the DOL, he only worked two hours of overtime each week. Right? But our records show he worked 6.5 hours of overtime.

Our records also show he was paid, it changed over time, but roughly \$400 per week, and our point of view is that is an all-inclusive payment. It includes both regular and overtime wages. So --

THE COURT: At what hourly rate?

MR. KIRBY: At a rate of -- changed over time. I believe it was -- give me one second.

(Pause.)

MR. KIRBY: The hourly rate was roughly \$8.68 per hour. So if you're doing a calculation based — assuming that he did not get paid for all hours worked, the way to calculate overtime payments here would be at half time, half the regular rate because he was paid \$400 for the 46 he worked.

THE COURT: You say 400. What, 400 was for the --

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                  MR. KIRBY: For the 46.5 hours worked.
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                  THE COURT: Okay.
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                  MR. KIRBY: So, if you're assuming, which we think
        is a large stretch, if you're assuming that those 6.5 hours of
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       overtime were not paid, you still have to give credit for the
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       regular time that was paid for those 6.5 hours. So the
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       overtime --
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                  THE COURT: Okay, well --
                  MR. KIRBY: -- calculation is, it's half-time
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        calculation. It's not time and a half.
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                  THE COURT: Well, there is the other --
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                  MR. KIRBY: So, we did both half time and time and a
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       half.
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                  THE COURT: Sometimes there is --
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                 MR. KIRBY: We ran both.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. So what's the -- so --
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                  MR. KIRBY: So the half time calculation came out to
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       a total of, based on our records $4,264.14.
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                  THE COURT: Say that number again? Four thousand --
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                  MR. KIRBY: Four thousand.
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
                  MR. KIRBY: $264.14. We did not include in this
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        calculation the three years of time that was covered by the NY
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       DOL audit. He already issued payment from DOL for that.
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                  THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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                  MR. KIRBY: So the time period, not including that
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       DOL audit, using a half time, over time calculation we came up
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       to $4,264.14.
                  THE COURT: And time and a half?
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                  MR. KIRBY: And time and a half, running the same
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       calculation, we came up with a rate of --
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                  THE COURT: About --
                  MR. KIRBY: -- $14,871.19. So either way --
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                  THE COURT: By deducting the DOL?
                  MR. KIRBY: Deducting the DOL, correct.
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                  So either way, it's well below the $29,000 he
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        received, settlement.
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                  THE COURT: What about the paperwork claim?
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                 MR. KIRBY: So if you add on the paperwork claim,
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       you're up to $10,000. So adding 10,000 the 4,000 number gets
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       you 14. And then 10,000 of the other 14,000 gets you 24. So
       either way, you're still -- he received more than he could
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       have recovered.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. And those calculations are based
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       on Defendant's Exhibit 5?
                  MR. KIRBY: Correct. Defense Exhibit 5.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. All right. So your view would be
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        it's --
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                  MR. KIRBY: It's fair to plaintiff, it's reasonable
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       under Cheeks.
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THE COURT: And that the fees were about what the fees were at the time.

MR. KIRBY: Correct. The 16,000 in fees is actually corroborated by plaintiff's own attorney's fee records.

THE COURT: All right. What about the bigger picture policy points? And this is really for both of you, and how I should be looking at this.

So, starting with the defendant's side. One view is -- which obviously came up in the previous hearings, the principal -- I'm calling Mr. Santos principal -- they're completely free to talk to each other. Right?

So you really, you know, the lawyers are here to help, and obviously you can't -- you're not allowed to do without everybody's agreement is go from, you know, lawyer to principal. Or, you know, from either side.

But you know, they're free to negotiate, and it's not really -- these are the arguments, right? It's not really the Court's place to tell them they can't talk because, you know, I think you essentially have a gag order, which, you know, that would be beyond, I think, the Court's power and you know, not reasonable and not the way the world works in the kinds of cases that come up.

So, you know, people negotiate, obviously, and in the FLSA New York Labor Law context there is a concern, and this somewhat -- this is articulated in *Cheeks* and some of the

cases, you know, that are its progeny. There is a concern about overbearing employers or former employers and, you know, the relative power that they wield either because somebody is continuing employment, or you know, some of the issues that were explored in that previous hearing were maybe their standing in the community relative to the employee. So there's a concern, but the underlying principle is still there.

And obviously, the statutes have relatively recently been beefed up to strengthen the retaliation provisions. So if that's employee, then the plaintiff would have some other relief.

So really, one view is, they're free to talk to each other. They're free to resolve their case. Obviously, it would be in their interest to have some better paperwork.

But you know, people are free to have oral agreements or this, whatever this letter -- you know, which is not what a lawyer would draft but makes the point, like this is over, I'm not pursuing you anymore, I got enough money, we're done. And it's really totally up to the plaintiff, should have paid his lawyer. He's, you know, had whatever agreement he had, and that's it.

The other view is this is essentially something like interference with a contract. You know that counsel has a retainer agreement, both from the previous discussions and

because it's required, and given the nature of the case, et cetera. Like the dollar amounts involved.

So, really, the only point to Mr. Kaller having this conversation here was, you know, to chip away at what he might have had to pay, and that obviously includes plaintiff's counsel.

And obviously the -- Mr. Kaller testified, he was sensitive to the fact that the money he was paying was ticking up on both sides of this case.

So, you know, if you allow without some formal requirement, this kind of discussion to happen, and you have a, unscrupulous might be too strong a word, but a self-serving plaintiff, the lawyers will never get paid, and that completely undermines the private attorney's general situation, which is you know, how this fee shifting is set up.

So, you know, plus, you know, the way this originally all percolated up was this, you know, concern about Cheeks. So if the clients settle directly, and there's no paperwork, or there's minimal paperwork — so looking at one and two, you know, Cheeks is undermined, the Court ends up having these kinds of discussions, and what do we do with this whole situation? It's a mess. I mean it's, you know, this is not ideal and should it be allowed to go on, you know, especially in light of Cheeks.

So -- and then there's the additional piece, which

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doesn't seem like you all have the law, but you know, what's the deal with the 475 and/or parallel principles, which would just say we, as much as we agree that Mr. — seem to agree that Mr. Santos got his money, we agree Mr. Aronauer didn't get his. And so, you know, does — policy aside, isn't the law already recognizing that issue?
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And you know, tension on both sides. Right? How would it facilitate, or how to let these cases run their course and the parties come to an agreement versus, you know, essentially there are three or four parties in any represented case. Right? I say three because sometimes the plaintiff doesn't have a lawyer, sometimes the defendant doesn't have a lawyer, but here we had you know, four.

So thoughts about how it should get sorted out with the either FLSA, or *Cheeks*, or the judiciary law would say about any of these issues.

MR. KIRBY: Well, as -- you know, as I previously said, our position is that this was a global settlement.

THE COURT: Okay. But just --

MR. KIRBY: So, so --

THE COURT: -- take into account --

MR. KIRBY: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- what the plaintiff's argument is, is

well, that's nice, but you, you know --

MR. KIRBY: Well --

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THE COURT: -- the money never went to --MR. KIRBY: The way I heard plaintiff's argument was, if this is a global settlement then there is this whole issue of whether or not the fees would come from defendant is out of play. A global settlement means that the amounts were fully paid and that plaintiff's remedy -- plaintiff's counsel's remedy is against his client. THE COURT: Okay. So it's -- what if it's unclear? MR. KIRBY: Well, if it's unclear then I quess we would -- we fall back on an equitable argument. You know, the only -- I know the documentation is not great, right, but it was not something that was drafted by a lawyer, because the two individuals preparing some sort of documentation to --THE COURT: Some teenager translating, apparently. MR. KIRBY: -- dismiss the case. Exactly. So I agree, it's not perfect. But that's why you call it an

MR. KIRBY: -- dismiss the case. Exactly. So I agree, it's not perfect. But that's why you call it an evidentiary hearing, to determine what was paid and how it was determined. And the testimony at that hearing was, this \$45,000 settlement and is broken up a certain way to account for plaintiff's attorney's fees. There's been no evidence to rebut that.

THE COURT: So if there is no -- if it's unclear whether it's global, do you agree that -- so then your argument is, look, why would we essentially -- \$45,000 in light of a case where we think the plaintiff had no claim, or

a very, very minimal claim given especially the DOL had -- you know, he'd already been dealing with DOL is -- it's completely unreasonable to think you'd pay \$45,000.

MR. KIRBY: And that's not inclusive of attorney's fees.

THE COURT: All right. And then your review on the next permutation, which would be no equity. You do know there's \$45,000.

Does plaintiff's counsel have his own claim,

particular -- whichever way that goes, given that his client

seems to be completely out of the picture. Is it a claim

owned by the plaintiff or by the plaintiff's counsel? Or can

plaintiff's counsel, without the authority of his client,

except that whatever the retainer agreement would say on this,

which I don't know if it says anything, be allowed to litigate

a claim in his own name against the defendant?

MR. KIRBY: As I said before, I'm not familiar with the case law that they're citing, but I don't see how that could be the case, how plaintiff's counsel could step on the shoes of his client to pursue statutory attorney's fees that are owed to the plaintiff.

THE COURT: Well, I think the argument is -- that's why I asked, is whether the FLSA is different from the labor law, because -- or whether 475, which is what, plaintiff's counsel, I think you're relying on, that 475, you know, how

that works with the labor law, if it has any effect on the FLSA.

All right. And then on the plaintiff's counsel's side, your view is, there is no -- you're really not particularly interested in really disputing that -- whether there's \$45,000 that changed hands, you think some money changed hands, it's unrefuted that that was the dollar amount, but that the point that there was a discussion about fees is Mr. Kaller's gloss, and it's not credible, so the agreement is not a global settlement.

So if it's not a global settlement, then you think that what, the -- we then, what, the default position is, attorney's fees were not resolved? Or that 475 gives you just an independent way to get the money?

MR. BAUER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Where do you go?

MR. BAUER: No. We would concede if the Court makes a determination that there was a global settlement. Then that's Mr. Aronauer's problem that his client walked away with his money. We submit that --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAUER: -- it is absolutely incredible to believe the testimony of Mr. Kaller, and therefore there was no support for the proposition that there was a global settlement, and therefore, Mr. Aronauer has a right to a

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        claim. And we, and again, forgive me, we should have had, you
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        know --
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                  THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, you can --
                  MR. BAUER: -- it all squared away, but I'd like to
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        get you that authority and we can do it this week.
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                  THE COURT: So you both can do that. Okay.
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                  So you're -- you think that the state law and
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        possibly some view of federal law gives you, your client --
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        your client, Mr. Aronauer, an independent right to bring the
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        claim against defendants, whether or not his client is in the
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        picture, which he seems not to be.
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                  MR. BAUER: Right. We don't think that's the
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        dispositive issue.
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                  THE COURT: It's just -- it's the lawyer's right.
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                  MR. BAUER: Whether it was a global settlement.
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                  THE COURT:
                             That raises what the lawyer -- okay.
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                  MR. BAUER: Yeah.
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                  THE COURT: And then --
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                  MR. BAUER: If those claims are not extinguished,
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        then they're alive.
                  THE COURT: Okay. Well, but just to make sure I'm
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        clear, it doesn't matter whether the client is in the picture
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        anymore. It's just an independent right that the counsel has
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        against the defendant?
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                  MR. BAUER: Well, I would believe, yes, with the
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understanding that if Mr. Aronauer were to locate Mr. Santos and get that money from him, then obviously he doesn't have a claim anymore. And --
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THE COURT: But that would be sort of an offset, right?

MR. BAUER: Right. That's what I'm saying that --

THE COURT: It would be satisfied somehow.

MR. BAUER: Just to -- yes. You know, I'm saying that, you know, he's going to write it against his client and then he'd have to, you know if it were ever possible he'd have to go against him in the first instance --

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. BAUER: -- and then this becomes something of an indemnification issue. But, you know, as long as these claims are not extinguished by global settlement, our position is that he's got a right, and we'll get you that authority.

THE COURT: Okay. So I know you keep trying to bow off it, but whether it's a -- so the question that is the Cheeks question, which is whether it's fair and reasonable.

To me it seems like if not the mirror, a very close question to this point about whether the amount of money suggests that it was meant to settle the attorney's fees.

So, taking -- you know, what's the counterpoint to defendant's counsel who would say, besides the fact that, you know, Mr. Kaller is sticking to the point that we owe you, Mr.

Santos, either nothing or almost nothing, but he wants the litigation to go away, that he got full satisfaction of his best possible claim, which is the time and half with the DOL amount credited.

And he got the \$10,000 that's, you know, arguably here for the paperwork claims. Arguably, I just, I didn't go back and look at the exact dates of employment in line with that statute, but just for the sake of this conversation say he would get the \$10,000.

So that's 25. He got 29. Your client's claim was something like 16.5. I think, you know, I mean there was the hearing which wasn't successful. So I don't know.

Like there's a lot of -- so it was reasonable to take it at the time of the settlement, arguably. That would be the position.

So I know you don't want to weigh in on it, but doesn't it go to the credibility? Because your argument is that some of these statements are -- not sure your word, incredible, fantastical, whatever word you used.

You know, basically, really, you bumped into the guy on the street and you resolved your case? Like that doesn't make any sense.

Their view is, yeah, because they're a block away from each other. They're in the neighborhood. That's how we ended up with that whole thing about, you know, he was working

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on the corner and the claim that the -- Mr. Kaller took his picture. Right? They're all in the same neighborhood. They know each other. They know the family members, et cetera, et cetera.

So do you think -- what's your view on the amount?

Or you think it has nothing to do with thinking about how this is credible or not credible as to what this was --

MR. BAUER: So my view with respect to the amount, Your Honor -- you're not asking whether we think it's fair, are you? Or are you asking that as well?

THE COURT: I mean, I think if one were to say a client got all his money, that suggests that it's fair. But I'm asking --

MR. BAUER: What that amount reflects in terms of -THE COURT: -- given the strength or lack of
strength of Mr. Santos's claims doesn't the -- does or doesn't
the arithmetic aspect of this either suggest or not suggest,
you know, whichever way you're going on it, that the \$45,000
was a global settlement?

Because if you take, you know, the different pieces here, Mr. Santos -- so you have the calculations that defendant's counsel offered, which the best possible number for Mr. Santos if you believed the numbers that Mr. Santos was claiming he wasn't paid for, he would get about just under \$15,000 after you've taken out money he already got from a DOL

settlement.

And \$10,000 for the paperwork errors, and you know, whether those paperwork claims are good or not, I mean, you know, maybe they're good given, looking at that paperwork. I don't know. When I say that paperwork, I mean Defendant's Exhibit 5.

So he got 25 -- I mean, he only at best had a claim for \$25,000. He got \$29,000 and it's not beyond the realm that he had \$16,000 as the number from his attorney, given that his attorney's time sheets support that the attorney's amount of claimed fees was \$16,500 about -- at about the time of the settlement. I mean, it's not, you know, it's not a totally random number. If you put those two together and you know, Mr. Santos had full and fair satisfaction, and you know -- so.

But if your claim, you know, if you were to say, no, you know, we looked at these time sheets and applying the appropriate rules, you know, his claim was a \$50,000 claim, and well then, if he had a \$50,000 claim then, you know, maybe the settlement should have been \$66,000 and that would suggest this was not a global settlement.

Let me just ask.

MR. BAUER: Oh, I see. I see.

THE COURT: I'm sorry. One -- the defendant's position, that would be just giving him -- is that including

liquidated damages?

MR. KIRBY: That is not including liquidated damage.

THE COURT: It's claiming -- so it's giving him what he says he wasn't paid.

MR. KIRBY: Correct.

approach here, given the -- you know, it's plaintiff's testimony. But we know from the previous hearing, that there would definitely be testimony offered by other -- Mr. Kaller and others at the store, suggesting that Mr. Santos was not telling the truth, so we'd have a he said/he said/she said situation, and whether, you know, I've only seen the copies, I haven't heard the testimony about it, but that there are time sheets.

So, for example, an important question would be whether there would be a shifting of -- you know, plaintiff would go into it with some kind of rebuttal, with a presumption that could be rebutted.

Or, given that there are fairly extensive time sheets, that it would just proceed as a, you know, normal case where there's no presumption for the plaintiff.

And there's all those considerations that would go into how one looks at this dollar amount. I mean, this is sort of very fundamental.

Why, you know -- why did Mr. Kaller pay \$45,000, and

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 1
        why was that a satisfactory amount to the plaintiff? And you
        can imagine different narratives, and we're definitely
 2
 3
        imagining here, right? He got all his money, he's fine with
        it. Mr. Kaller was okay with paying him that amount of money.
 4
                  I mean, we reasonably know from Mr. Kaller that he's
 5
        attorney -fee sensitive. He's said it. So, anyway, as much
 6
 7
        as you very early on --
 8
                  MR. BAUER: Right. Right.
                  THE COURT: -- in this, today's argument said, we
 9
10
        don't want to weigh in on fair and reasonable, to me that sits
11
        right next to the question of --
12
                  MR. BAUER: I think I'm following you.
13
                  THE COURT: -- is the amount credible?
14
                  MR. BAUER: I think I'm following you. And I'll
15
        allow Mr. Aronauer to correct me if that's okay --
16
                  THE COURT: Sure.
17
                  MR. BAUER: -- if I'm wrong.
18
                  THE COURT: Yeah, sure.
19
                  MR. BAUER: But my belief is ultimately, if 45,000
20
        were presented to us, that -- that you know, that number might
2.1
        have worked, which is why it's confusing that you know,
22
        they --
23
                  THE COURT: Globally it might have worked or just
24
        for Mr. Santos?
25
                  MR. BAUER: No, globally it might have worked.
                                                                  We
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were north of that in terms of where we were. We never really got to the question because it wasn't posed to us of whether we would, you know, authorize, including attorney's fees, a settlement of \$45. But it's not out of the realm.

But to the extent this bears on the question of Mr. Kaller's credibility in terms of, you know, that number, we think it doesn't at all.

I mean, first, you've got to take it on faith that that's the number. I mean, we said look, we've got to accept because there's no other testimony that that 45,000 is what was paid.

It is sort of convenient that -- and you look at it, as we said before, you've got a deal, you get \$21,000, just shy of that, given to him in cash. He gives it back. He comes back and he says, you know, basically, I apologize for giving the money back. I want to do the deal, I just want to get my lawyer involved.

And, you know, despite the fact that that's the number that was the only number in mind, there's no discussion about any other number, Mr. Kaller then brings, hey, I'm going to bring \$50,000 just in case he wants to more than double his demand. You know, that doesn't hang together at all. The --

THE COURT: Except that Mr. Kaller seemed to be previous that I was walking around with 10 and \$20,000, you know, in cash, right?

MR. BAUER: Well, I mean, some people carry that kind of cash. He, you know, it's pretty plain he had -- I think he said he had a briefcase, and you know, 50 or -- THE COURT: Right.

MR. BAUER: \$50,000, that's not -- he happened to be walking with that around. He gave testimony with respect to it. He's like, oh well, I you know, that's sort of -- I anticipated that it was going to be more because we were sort of more deeply into it --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BAUER: -- without any discussion whatsoever.

And so you've got a guy, Santos, I apologize, I want you to forgive me, he said, I want you to forgive me for giving the money back. Then the anticipation is, okay, when he comes back he's going to ask for more than twice the amount.

And part of it is because it's going to be for attorney's fees, despite the fact that we're doing this whole thing directly because I think we're going to get a better deal, in part because maybe we're not going to deal with the lawyer. I mean, I think that's how this all lines up.

In terms of whether \$16,000 to -- you know, for the purpose of Mr. Aronauer is -- you know, a, you know, a remarkable coincidence as it relates to the actual expended attorney's fees at the time, we would think, yeah, you know, that's --

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1
                  THE COURT: Did your client ever communicate that
 2
        number to --
 3
                  MR. BAUER:
                             To his client?
                  THE COURT: -- his client?
 4
                  MR. BAUER: I don't believe so. Do you want to
 5
        speak to that? Did you ever tell Santos where we were in
 6
 7
        terms of attorney fees?
                  MR. ARONAUER: I don't believe -- I think I
 8
        testified to this, Your Honor. I don't believe I ever had that
 9
10
        discussion with Santos. It's possible that I could have
11
        related it to defendant's counsel in terms of a negotiation.
12
                  MR. BAUER: I was just going to say, that's where
13
        they got the information.
14
                  MR. ARONAUER: That's probably where they found it.
15
                  MR. BAUER: Kaller knew the fees were 16,000 because
16
        -- you know, and this is --
17
                  THE COURT: That's what I thought.
18
                  MR. BAUER: -- speculation. We're not going to, you
19
        know, get into accusing anybody. But Mr. Aronauer had made
20
        Mr. Raffin aware of the expended attorney's fees in connection
2.1
        with a lawyer to lawyer negotiations.
22
                  And so the fact that Mr. Kaller testifies, oh, he
23
        wanted $16,000 for his lawyer, well, that coincides with the
24
        information that he would have irrespective of Santos.
25
                  So you know, you get Santos, not a particularly
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sophisticated guy supposedly -- I mean, this is the whole thing. I mean, did he really -- you know, the question is, did he really communication with Jacob Aronauer with respect to this issue?

THE COURT: Right. The difficulty --

MR. BAUER: You know Mr. Aronauer didn't have that conversation with Mr. Santos.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BAUER: Then the question becomes, well, is Santos savvy enough to have made up that number? And you know, sort of put this over on Mr. Kaller so he could get another \$16,000 in settlement, yet end up with \$45,000 and then potentially not give it to Mr. Aronauer? That doesn't track.

This is a guy who, you know, according to Mr.

Kaller, was fearful that his family was going to be deported, that Mr. Aronauer was going to take action against him if he didn't give the money back. We didn't tell Mr. Aronauer, look, I got this money from these guys. And yet, that's supposedly the guy who, you know, came up with this issue of \$16,000, where he got it and why, makes up a story about, you know, Mr. Aronauer, and then makes up another story about the subsequent call.

And then you've got the -- Mr. Aronauer is telling me, I don't have to give him any money. You know that didn't

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1
        happen, Your Honor. You know that Jacob Aronauer did not call
 2
        Mr. Santos and say, you know, while they were meeting and say,
 3
        hey, you know what? Just come to my office. You just need to
        meet with me. You don't need to give me any money.
 4
                  So we know that's false, and Kaller testified to
 5
 6
        it --
 7
                  THE COURT: Well, but this has been the testimony --
 8
                  MR. BAUER: -- so there's two possibilities.
 9
                  THE COURT: This is what the testimony says at 45,
10
        page 45.
11
                  MR. BAUER: Uh-huh.
12
                  THE COURT: All right. This is -- he told me he
13
        visited his attorney, or had spoken to his attorney, and that
14
        he told him his desire to drop the case and he wants to go
15
        back to Mexico. And he told me that his attorney told him
16
        that I am out $16,000 in this case. Give me $16,000 and do
        whatever you want.
17
18
                  And he asked for the money, and he gave me the money
19
        I wanted.
20
                  MR. BAUER: Right. And we know that conversation
21
        between Mr. Aronauer and Mr. Santos never took place. Mr.
22
        Aronauer has given testimony, that didn't happen. They didn't
23
        have that discussion.
24
                  Mr. -- you know, he says supposedly he said he came
25
        that day, and then there were subsequent discussions, and he
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2.1

had the money, and the people in the office said, don't worry about it.

THE COURT: Did the conversation -- and, you know, I don't think asking her about the fees was asking you any attorney/client.

Now you're in the sort of more vague land, given that there were settlement discussions between plaintiff and Defendant's counsel, plaintiff's counsel and defendant's counsel, did his client know what the settlement posture was, right? Because it would either probably be a third or fees.

So it's not beyond the realm that the \$16,000 came up in that conversation. But like that's not the, you know, testimony. But since we have counsel here, I don't know how you think about that question.

MR. BAUER: I don't think it's a problem for them to address that issue.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAUER: Whether they discuss fees, I don't think that's, you know --

THE COURT: Yeah, I don't think it is, but you know,

I don't want to tell anybody their --

MR. KIRBY: If I may real quick?

I know there was some speculation that Mr. Kaller received the attorney's fees amount from his attorneys.

Obviously, there's no testimony to support that. The

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testimony is that the attorney's fees amount was relayed to him by Santos.
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THE COURT: Right.

2.1

MR. KIRBY: So the speculation aside, you know, that's where the attorney's fees amount came from based on the sworn testimony of Mr. Kaller. And it's supported by Francisco Zefarino.

THE COURT: Okay, but each of -- that question would be for each of you, and there wouldn't be anything wrong with this.

Did each of you tell your client that the portion of the agreement -- I'm sorry. The portion of the proposed amount was -- included \$16,000? Or some number close to that? It's very common on these settlement discussions to say, look, it's going to be this for you and this for you.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BAUER: Well, Your Honor, you heard from Mr. Aronauer, that --

MR. KIRBY: Yeah, we did not.

 $$\operatorname{MR.}$$ BAUER: -- we believe he gave his client that number.

THE COURT: Okay. So, your side, on the plaintiff's counsel's side, Mr. Aronauer, you're saying you never told your client the \$16,000 number?

MR. ARONAUER: No.

THE COURT: All right. And then on your side, you

didn't either.

MR. KIRBY: And we did not either. We did not.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MR. BAUER: Your Honor, just in terms of whether or not it's a fair settlement, in terms of again to the number, I

THE COURT: Well, I'm sorry, let me -- you know, I'm asking the question, but I understand you want to take a pass. If that's your position, I'm not trying to pressure anyone to answering it. I just think it's something to consider, so it's up to you. I don't want to have to ask the question too strongly. So --

MR. BAUER: Oh, no. I apologize. I was just going to say, in terms of, you know, getting to the number, you know, we calculated it a little bit different than defendants. What I recall is that Mr. Santos told me that he was working closer to somewhere I think between 50, 54 hours a week.

Maybe 51 hours.

We did not think the -- his pay was inclusive over time. So you know, we were arguing that after 40 hours he was owed time and a half, and without an addition, I don't recall him -- there was him telling me, I think, about being paid by the Department of Labor, giving up his claims with respect to Department of Labor.

So, you know, our position was we were going back

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 1
        six years, not three. So, you know, in terms of getting to --
 2
        and that's why I think it was a higher number. I don't think
 3
        it was quite as low as defendant's counsel makes it out to be.
                  THE COURT: So wait, is your number the one that got
 4
        the 14,800 or so? That was giving him how many hours a week?
 5
        Six and a bit?
 6
 7
                  MR. KIRBY: That was six and a half.
 8
                  THE COURT: Six and a half hours.
                  MR. KIRBY: That's what's reflected in the -- in our
 9
10
        payroll records. And we think it's more reasonable, given Mr.
11
        Santos's own testimony to the DOL, that he was only working, I
        think was it two and a half hours overtime each week, other
12
13
        than the 12 he's telling his attorney.
14
                  THE COURT: Okay.
15
                  MR. KIRBY: Because the DOL interviews were just him
16
        and the DOL.
17
                  THE COURT: Right.
18
                  MR. KIRBY: Nobody else was in attendance.
19
                  THE COURT: So your number on plaintiff's side would
20
        be another five -- or four and a half, right? So do you have
2.1
        any better recollection, 51 or 41. 51 or 54?
22
                  MR. BAUER: I think it was 51.
23
                  THE COURT: Okay. So another four and a half hours.
24
        So that would probably be another $10,000 maybe. And you
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didn't know anything about the DOL?

25

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57
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                  MR. BAUER: I knew they were investigated by the
 2
        Department of Labor. He didn't tell me that he was -- he
 3
        received any money that he --
 4
                  THE COURT: Okay. Uh-huh.
                  MR. BAUER: And even if he did, if he's not
 5
        relinquishing his claims, you know, there's no release, then I
 6
 7
        don't think there's any reason why he can't go forward with
 8
        it.
 9
                  THE COURT: No, but he would get a credit, they
10
        would get a credit for what they paid.
11
                  MR. BAUER: Yeah, it would be --
12
                  THE COURT: And --
13
                  MR. BAUER: Yeah, it would be an offset.
14
                  MR. ARONAUER: An off-set of $2,000, or whatever he
15
        got. But there wouldn't -- wouldn't make a huge --
16
                  THE COURT: Well, right.
17
                  MR. KIRBY: Yeah, for three years of overtime.
18
                  THE COURT: Yeah, well, but as a practical matter in
19
        a settlement, when the DOL has agreed with it --
20
                  MR. KIRBY: And the DOL did their calculation on a
2.1
        half time basis as far as overtime hours.
22
                  THE COURT: Okay.
23
                  MR. KIRBY: Which is why -- which is why we led with
        that as our initial calculation.
24
25
                  THE COURT: What did he get? He got 2,000?
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58
 1
                 MR. KIRBY: I think it was roughly around 2,000, a
        little bit less than $2,000.
 2
 3
                 THE COURT: Okay.
                 MR. KIRBY: It's reflected in one of the exhibits.
 4
        I believe it was Exhibit 3.
 5
                  THE COURT: The interview sheet.
 6
 7
                 MR. KIRBY: The interview sheet and then one of the
 8
       pages after that is the calculation.
 9
                  THE COURT: All right. Defendant's Exhibit 3. It
10
       has time in. So it says he worked -- so, what, 8:00 to 4:00
11
        or 8:00 to 5:00. So it's an eight hour day, and then he
12
       worked from 10:00 to -- he says he worked 10:00 to 6:00.
13
                 MR. KIRBY: Yeah.
14
                 THE COURT: It's another eight hour day. So it's
15
       really --
16
                 MR. KIRBY: And that's with an hour lunch.
17
                  THE COURT: -- one hour a week. Am I right? Oh, he
18
       worked six days a week. Sorry. Right? But an hour for
19
       lunch?
20
                 MR. KIRBY: Correct. Correct, with an hour for
2.1
        lunch.
22
                 THE COURT: Yeah, is that on here?
23
                 MR. KIRBY: So I think it was around 42, 43 hours.
24
                 THE COURT: Is the lunch on here?
25
                 MR. KIRBY: I think he reflected it on the next page
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59
 1
        of the interview notes that he had an hour for lunch.
 2
                  THE COURT: Oh, yeah. One hour for a meal. Okay.
 3
        So three hours, right? No, sorry, that's six hours because he
       worked the six days. Okay. All right.
 4
                  So is there anything else we should hear? And then
 5
        just let me get the authority that you -- the legal authority?
 6
 7
                 MR. KIRBY: And we were jumping the gun, but I'm
 8
       prepared to go through the attorney's fees as well, if the
        attorney's fees application is going to be ordered. But it
 9
10
       may not be the right time to do that.
11
                  THE COURT: Do you want to do that now, or do you
12
       want to wait?
13
                  MR. KIRBY: Obviously, if you rule to go with the
14
        settlement and there's no (indiscernible) application, then --
15
                  THE COURT: Right.
16
                  MR. BAUER: I think it might be cleaner if we wait.
17
                  THE COURT: Okay. We could just probably do that on
18
       the paper. Okay.
19
                  So on this 475/any other authority that the
        plaintiff's counsel, if it's not a global settlement, is
20
21
        entitled to bring his own fee application separate and apart
22
        from whatever money changed hands here, or not, depending
23
       whichever side you're arguing for.
24
                  MR. BAUER: Right. Right.
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THE COURT: So I don't know what your respective

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 1
       plans are. I mean, you want to get this off your desk. I
 2
       mean, it's up to you. When would you like it?
 3
                 MR. BAUER: You're talking about a deadline to
 4
        submit --
                  THE COURT: Yeah, yeah. And I think a letter
 5
        is fine --
 6
 7
                 MR. KIRBY: Yeah, and just it's --
 8
                 THE COURT: -- with the authority.
                 MR. KIRBY: Are you anticipating a letter from
 9
10
       plaintiffs and us responding, or letters at the same time?
11
                  THE COURT: I think letters at the same time is
12
        fine.
13
                 MR. KIRBY: Okay.
14
                 THE COURT: This is a question of --
15
                 MR. BAUER: Okay. Okay.
16
                 THE COURT: -- what the laws say.
17
                 MR. BAUER: Right. Right. Okay. Great.
18
                 THE COURT: I don't need much application. I get
19
        it. We've honed the question, it's just, does the right exist
20
        or not.
21
                 MR. BAUER: Right.
22
                 THE COURT: If you find that it's not --
23
                 MR. BAUER: Global settlement.
24
                 THE COURT: -- global settlement.
25
                 MR. KIRBY: If we can have until next Tuesday, that
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61
 1
        would work.
 2
                  THE COURT: Will that work for you?
 3
                  MR. BAUER: I think that's fine. I'm going to be
        away Monday/Tuesday, but we'll endeavor to get ours done this
 4
        Friday and we'll just, you know, have --
 5
                  THE COURT: It's up to you. Want to do that?
 6
 7
                  MR. BAUER: Are you okay with that?
 8
                  MR. KIRBY: That's fine.
 9
                  MR. BAUER: Okay.
10
                  THE COURT: All right. So the 28th.
11
                  MR. KIRBY: And any page limit? I guess three pages
12
        is what is stipulated?
13
                  THE COURT: That doesn't matter.
14
                  MR. BAUER: Okay.
15
                  THE COURT: How many, you know, ten? I don't need
16
        ten though.
17
                  MR. KIRBY: No, I don't --
18
                  THE COURT: If you have --
19
                  MR. KIRBY: I don't anticipate --
20
                  MR. BAUER: No, no, no, no.
2.1
                  THE COURT: If you have the on point Court of
22
        Appeals case, I'm good with it.
23
                  MR. KIRBY: Okay.
24
                  THE COURT: I'm very good with it. All right.
25
        Anything else?
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62
 1
                  MR. BAUER: No, Your Honor.
 2
                  MR. KIRBY: Nothing, Your Honor.
 3
                  THE COURT: All right. Thanks for your time.
                  MR. ARONAUER: Thank you, Your Honor.
 4
 5
                  MR. BAUER: Thanks very much.
             (Proceedings concluded at 11:45 a.m.)
 6
 7
             I, CHRISTINE FIORE, court-approved transcriber and
        certified electronic reporter and transcriber, certify that
 8
 9
        the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official
        electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-
10
11
        entitled matter.
12
               Christine Fiere
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                                                 September 4, 2018
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           Christine Fiore, CERT
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